

ways, donating generously to a number of community organizations, including the San Francisco Exploratorium, the San Francisco Ballet, and the United Way. Always committed to education and learning, Dan worked with other technology industry leaders to improve public education and played an important role in passing Proposition 39, the California school bonds initiative. After he was diagnosed with cancer, he founded ABC2, which funds research aimed at finding a cure for brain cancer.

To his wife Stacey, to his four children, Alexander, Winston, John Daniel, and Charlotte, to his parents, Dan and Carol, to his brothers Steve and Jeff, and his sister Carin, I extend my deepest sympathies. I hope that it is a comfort to Dan's family that so many people share their loss and are praying for them at this sad time.

TRIBUTE TO NORMAN W. JETER
OF HAYS, KANSAS

HON. JERRY MORAN
OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to pay tribute to Mr. Norman Jeter on his 90th birthday.

There are few in my hometown that do not know Mr. Jeter. He came to Hays, Kansas 65 years ago, in the midst of the Great Depression, after graduating from the University of Kansas School of Law. Despite the difficulty of the times, he boarded the train for Hays with the hope that the western Kansas community would someday be a great town. Indeed, Hays grew into a thriving community, the home of an excellent university, and the commercial center of northwest Kansas. Along the way, Hays residents benefitted from the personal and professional advice of Norman Jeter.

Over the years, Mr. Jeter became a leading member of the Kansas legal community, representing small businesses, independent oil and gas producers, and farmers and ranchers. He was also elected Ellis County attorney in 1938 and held the position for many years. His dedication to his profession and his knowledge of the law are respected throughout the State. He is the kind of elder statesman that every profession needs.

I am fortunate to have had the pleasure of practicing law with Mr. Jeter. As a young attorney, I quickly came to admire his keen mind, integrity and dignity. Working with Mr. Jeter taught me a great deal about the practice of law, but even more about being a good person. I know that I am a better for having known and worked with him.

Throughout his lifetime, Norman Jeter has worked to improve the quality of life in his hometown and state. The residents of Hays, Kansas have access to first-rate medical treatment and facilities due in no small part to the leadership of Norman Jeter. For nearly 60 years, he has served on the board of directors of Hays hospitals, much of that time as chairman. During his tenure he saw the combination of two local hospitals to create a regional medical center with greatly expanded services and quality of care. He continues to serve on the Board of the Hays Regional Medical Center, working to provide the residents of North-

west Kansas with progressively better healthcare.

Mr. Jeter's contributions to Kansas education are no less notable. He worked hard to improve Hays schools as a member of the school board, and later worked just as hard to improve the higher education system in Kansas as a member and chairman of the Kansas Board of Regents.

He has been recognized repeatedly for a lifetime of distinguished public service. He is a recipient of the Fort Hays State University Distinguished Service Award, as well as the Kansas School of Law Distinguished Alumnus Award. Mr. Jeter is a member of the Hays Chamber of Commerce Hall of Fame, a recipient of the Governor's Art Award, and has been presented with the Albert Einstein Medal of Peace. In addition, the Hays Medical Center bestows an honor that bears his name, the Norman W. Jeter Humanitarian Award.

Most important to Norman Jeter is his family. He and his wife Ann have instilled in their children Margaret, John, Joe, and Bill the same values with which they have lived their lives. Their children have all gone on to lead successful careers in their given field. John is the chief executive officer of Hays Medical Center. Margaret is an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri, while Joe and Bill practice law with their father.

Norman Jeter has led a truly remarkable life, serving his community as he has lived—with distinction, intelligence, and honor. Norman Jeter is proof that the practice of the law can still be an honorable profession and that service to one's community can still make a difference. I would ask that my colleagues join me today in paying tribute to Norman Jeter on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

DRUG POLICY

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I highly recommend the attached article "Unintended Consequences" by Thomas G. Donlan, from *Barron's* magazine, to my colleagues. This article provides an excellent explanation of the way current federal drug policy actually encourages international terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda, to use the drug trade to finance their activities. Far from being an argument to enhance the war on drugs, the reliance of terrorist organizations upon the drug trade is actually one more reason to reconsider current drug policy. Terrorist organizations are drawn to the drug trade because federal policy still enables drug dealers to reap huge profits from dealing illicit substances. As Mr. Donlan points out, pursuing a more rational drug policy would remove the exorbitant profits from the drug trade and thus remove the incentive for terrorists to produce and sell drugs.

In conclusion, I once again recommend Mr. Donlan's article to my colleagues. I hope the author's explanation of how the war on drugs is inadvertently strengthening terrorist organizations will lead them to embrace a more humane, constitutional and rational approach to dealing with the legitimate problems associated with drug abuse.

[From *Barron's*, June 24, 2002]

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

(By Thomas G. Donlan)

It's harvest time in Afghanistan. While the delegates to its grand council, the *loya jurga*, met under the great tent in Kabul and grudgingly acknowledged Hamid Karza as the president of a "transitional government," the impoverished farmers of Afghanistan reaped the rewards of their best cash crop, the despised opium poppy.

A few months ago, newspaper correspondents reported that the American proconsuls in Afghanistan had abandoned their hopes of reducing the opium harvest. They had considered buying the crop or paying farmers to destroy their poppies, but concluded that in the lawless Afghan hinterland they would simply be paying a bonus for non-delivery.

Karzai's previous "interim administration" had banned opium production, but its writ did not run many miles beyond the city of Kabul. Warlords and provincial governors did as they pleased, and they were pleased to tax the opium trade and indeed participate in it as traders and transporters and protectors.

That's what the Taliban did for most of the years that the mullahs ruled and protected the al Qaeda terrorist network. In 2000, Afghanistan accounted for 71% of the world's opium supply. (Opium in turn is the building block for heroin, which most drug-fighters believe takes the greatest human toll and provides the greatest profit in the whole illicit industry.)

In 2001, the Taliban decreed an end to opium cultivation, not so much to carry favor with the West but to maintain the price: A bumper crop provided enough for two years of commerce. Indeed, the Taliban and al Qaeda may have earned more from their stockpiles in 2001 than they did from high production in 2000.

"As ye sow, so shall ye reap." The Biblical passage is an apt reminder that America's undercover agents nurtured Islamic fundamentalism to strengthen Afghan resistance to the Soviet Union. We reaped chaos in Afghanistan and a corps of well-trained fanatics bent on our destruction. America has also sown a war on drugs, and those same fanatics have harvested the profits.

This was not what we intended. Nor did we intend to let huge profits earned by terrorists and common criminals be used to corrupt police in every country where the trade reaches, including our own. Nor did we intend to put hundreds of thousands of Americans in prison for their participation in the drug trade. Nor did we intend to create periodic drug scarcities that turn addicts to crime to pay for their habits.

But all those things are unintended consequences of the war on drugs. Drug use is eventually a self-punishing mistake; the drug war turns out to be the same.

Now the war on drugs and the war on terrorism are beginning to look like two currents in a single river. Nearly half of the international terrorist groups on the State Department's list are involved in drug trafficking, either to raise money for their political aims or because successful drug commerce requires a ruthlessness indistinguishable from terrorism.

The currents don't always run together: The FBI and other federal law enforcement agencies acknowledge that the extra resources they are devoting to the detection and apprehension of terrorists are not new resources; the money agents and equipment come to the war on terror at the expense of the war on drugs.

In the domestic war on drugs, officials are trying to make the two currents serve their purposes. The government runs TV ads portraying young Americans confessing, "I